The National Republican.

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Washington, D. C.

Amusements. -"The Merry Duchess," FORD'S.—Haverly's Minstrels.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance COMPUE. - American Four Combination

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

THE Danville murderers, like all others plend not guilty.

THE latest from Danville is that the negroes had themselves killed intentionally for political effect.

THE north ought not to listen to any but bourbon tales from the south. Are we our brothers' keepers?

CAREFUL newspaper readers must have learned by this time that Martin Luther is dead and that a general change of time is going into effect on the eighteenth.

THE plaintive falsetto bleating of the Washington gas monopoly wolf that has attired itself in sheep's clothing is a sound well calculated to soften the stony heart of congress and move the national legislators to

SURGEON GENERAL HAMILTON, of the marine hospital service, says that experience has shown that a national quarantine system is a necessity. He summarizes his plan for preventing yellow fever epidemics in these golden words: "Municipal cleanliness, isolation, hospitals, national quarantine." .

A DISPATCH from Galveston, Texas, indicates that the white democrats of Gonzales county are preparing to increase their majority, when the whites down that way become "somewhat excited over a rumor that the negroes are drilling at night." It has an obvious bearing on the next election due.

AND so it appears that a call was made by telegraph to Richmond on Monday preceding election day for particulars of the riot to occur at Manchester that evening, upon the occasion of the meeting appointed to be addressed by Hon. John S. Wise. The enterprising journalist who was thus beforehand for news omitted to state where he got his information that a riot had been arranged for. The meeting did not take place.

Mr. Cox cannot for the life of him understand how the fifteen members of congress who were in the city yesterday, divided between the three leading candidates, can go around among them so numerously. He knows of no rule in arithmetic by which fifteen divided by three can give to Mr. Raudall 85 votes, Mr. Carlisle 130, and Mr. Cox 60. Mr. Cox has much to learn.

IT appears from the evidence taken in the court of inquiry yesterday that pretty nearly all the clerks and heads of departments in the signal office had more or less to do with the preparations of the instructions given Lieut. Garlington before his departure in charge of the ill-fated Greely relief expedition, and that nobody really understood them, or comprehended what they contained, until Garlington had returned with them. As the case at present stands it is fairly established that "inclosure 4" was intended solely for Secretary Chandler, though jusa what need he had for it is by no means

LET it not be said that the democratic press has ignored or defended every act of violence | faith. in Virginia. They have consured as we do one wrong deed, and that was the throwing of a missile into the squad of black slaves who paraded in the negro-haters' celebration at Richmond on Tuesday evening. We wish the assailant could be found and punished. We rejoice to see the zeal of the democratic press in this matter. If they cannot be quite extreme enough to favor punishment of the Danville and other murders, it is none the less praiseworthy in them to hold up to the scorn of the nation the cowardly throwing of a brickbat into a crowd.

WE are extremely sorry for Gorham. He is a good fellow, as we have often declared; a vigorou fighter, not always discreet to his choice of one mies, but reliable-whether a friend or foe We request, therefore, from our brethren of the press-aud especially from the Virginia members of the profession—a charitable consideration of Gorham's peculiar case. He does not, we are sure, believe that there was a massacre at Danville, nor solitary black man in Virginia was prevented from voting against the democrats, nor that it was not a perfectly fair election—nor any of the things that Mahone is alleging through him in the columns of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

We are extremely sorry for Hutchins. He is as good a fellow as a man can be, and sym pathize so deeply with the objects of political murders as to be willing to deny the published statements of the murderers' friends Mr. Hutchins is the most agreeable Mephistopheles in all the circle of our evil acquaintances. He is, as the above extract shows, a perfect master of sardonic humor, and we commend him to all who do not object to the flavor of blood in their political diet.

THE report of Fifth Auditor Alexander presents food for thought. His showing of the cost of the collection of internal revenue by states directs attention to the startling differences. In many of the southern states it costs \$1 to collect \$3 and \$4, while in the north the expenses ranges from 11 to 2 per cent. This great difference is probably owing to the great number of small distilleries scattered through the south. By this report it is the treasury a net revenue of \$44,549.14. Con- speaker.

sular fees have gradually increased from \$024,000 in 1877 to \$926,000 in 1880; 8843,000 in 1881 and \$917,331.30 in 1882. Considering the low average pay received by our representatives in foreign ports, it would not be a bad ides to expend this sum and more in increasing the efficiency of this service.

Enforcing Law in Virginia.

Amid the saturnalia of crime in which the more active members of the bourbon party of Virginia have been engaged during the past fortnight, it is gratifying to know that there is yet some law left in that demented commonwealth. One offense did not go unpunished. The festive bourbons bought all the pistols for sale in the state and imported great supplies of them from without, and went forth conquering and to conquer their negro oppressors. Everybody knows how bravely the backs of the fleeing Danville negroes were perferated with bullets, and every negro learned that if he did not want to be served the same way he must "keep his place"-if he could get it-beyond pistel shot of the down-trodden bourbons. It is true that the law has, for the most part, been necessarily silent in the presence of arms. But there was one example of rigid enforcement of law-a case that shines out of the lawless chaos like the gleaming eye of a wolf from the darkness of his den. A young man was arrested for having a pistol. True, he was a readjuster; true, he was the young son of Gen. Mahone: true, he feared his father was about to be trampled to death by the mob which in determining what is meant by the term used in the statute. The statute was enacted to give the dependent relative some compenhad closed in upon him at the poils in his own ward; and true, it was proven that he did not draw the pistol. But he had one, The fact that the bourbons were under arms and threatened to supply with violence what they lacked in numbers did not matter. The fact that they had such reverence for the law that they could not pass by unnoticed the carrying of a pistol by young Mahone speaks volumes for them. Next to putting the unarmed negroes down on their faces, perhaps the most admirable and chivalrous act of election day was the disarming of Butler Mahone, and hauling him before a magistrate, who fined him \$15. Now, if they would fine one of the Danville assassins \$15 the world would see that the law could not with impunity be outraged in the Old Dominion.

The Chinese Immigration Frauds.

Thanks to the vigilance of Senator Miller, of California, and the prompt attention of the secretary of the treasury to his representations and appeal, there seems likely to be a sudden check to the wholesale frauds whereby Chinese laborers were entering the port of San Francisco, in violation of the treaty, through false certificates of the Chinese officials, stating them to be students and travelers. The California senator made the matter very clear, and the secretary of the treasury has reiterated his former instructions to the collector to "refuse permission to the passenger to land suspect fraud or imposition." The collector at San Francisco will now be justified in firm treatment of the outrageous swindles of the Chinese government, in flagrant violation of our treaty with that country. After our government had deemed this evil of nand a new treaty under which it might be abated, and after Congress had passed an act to effect a remedy, it was the wildest folly for coolie importers to suppose that they had only to bribe a Chinese official in order to both law and treaty. If a treaty power cannot restrain its petty officials from overriding a treaty expressly made to prevent our injury, to avoid irritations, and to allay complaints, then the sooner the treaty is abrogated and all relations with so unfriendly a power severed the better. But we do not doubt that the Chinese government will see the wisdom of co-operating with our own in carrying out all treaty obligations in good

The Gas Man's New Game.

In deference to an outraged public opinion the Washington Gas Light company has made some seeming changes in its management, hoping possibly to fool congress into the belief that it has passed into the control of new men who will deal honestly by consumers. The pretended revolution in the management is the shallowest kind of a trick. and cannot possibly deceive any intelligent man. That the company should find it expodient to resort to such a clumsy move is in itself a confession of a purpose to carry on a campaign of deception.

What the people of the District of Columbia want, and what they will insist upon having, is good gas at reasonable rates, and an assurance that the "enrichment" process will not begin immediately upon the adjournment of congress. The old company, masquerading before congress with a make-believe new head, will not accomplish the purpose that is desired by the gentlemen who draw top-heavy dividends on very much diluted gas stock. The new president is a very clever gentleman personally, but the residents of the district cannot forget that he has been directly reponsible for the mophitic vapors that are blown through the gas mains, and charged for as illuminating fluid. If he could not or would not make good gas while personally attending to its manufacture, what can be expected of him in the guise of another man's mask? Certainly not permanent reform in the direction demanded. The new board of trustees of the company is made up mainly of well meaning gentlemen, but the head of the table continues to be where McGregor

THE Virginia jollifiers say the result in that state means that the negroes are to have their rights. They are to receive them in their backs. Formerly they had them on their backs.

THERE will be 1,276 democratic members of the house of representatives. This is also shown that the consular service is not easily ascertained by footing up the number only self-austaining, but that it has paid into of members pledged to each candidate for

DEPENDENT MOTHERS.

Important Decision as to the Construc-

following important decision regarding th proper construction of pension law: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHI INCTON, NOV. 13, 1883.—Hon. W. W. DUDLEY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS—Sir: I have yours of the twenty-fourth ultime, asking

The secretary of the interior has made the

me for a proper and uniform construction o section 4707, revised statutes, concerning pensions to dependent mothers.

Among all civilized people there is a recognized moral obligation on the son to suppor his dependent parents. This is not a common haw duty, but is recognized by many of the states by statute. I believe, however, the states by statute. I believe, however, the statute is rarely resorted to to compel the discharge of this duty. Public opinion which is usually more potent than statutory law, would compel such supported and the statutory and in most cases the supported given is not the result of estatutory law, nor from the fear of public reproduction, but is induced by the love of children for their parents. It is not a violent presumption to suppose that every man who went into the army would support his parents if their necessities required him to do so. So you may, in the determination of these case, accept as an established fact that the loss if his dependent parents. This is not a coecept as an established fact that the loss of has deprived the parents of the support of that son in their days of dependence; no simply deprived them of the love ausaffection which goes so far toward warding off from the declining years of the parent many of the cares and annoyances of such poriod, but that substantial and material air necessary for a comfortable support foroid age. The statute has, however, fixed the condition circumstances of the parties claiming to be ependent, and your office must be governed by the plain and unambiguous terms thereof but in dealing with such cases, the suggestions I have made may be properly considered sation for the damage they had sustained by the loss of the persons on whom they did in factored, or might depend, under the law, for their support, and must have a liberal con struction so as to include all persons that from all the circumstances and words of the statute, the legislative mind must have included at the time of its passage. You ask first: What construction will be put upon the term "at date of his death," as regards mother's manual labor as adequate means support, and the contribution of said, &c.

this provision satisfied, if at the date of en-listment of the soldier, claimant received support from the son's labor in whole or in part, notwithstanding the fact that for any reason the soldier did not actually send any of his wages, as a soldier, home to her? To this I unhesitatingly answer yes. To the second: "If the mother supported rself by her own manual labor after soldier's enlistment, must actual contribution after enlistment be shown in addition to the fact of her own manual labor?" In most of the states, as before stated, the

this provision satisfied, if at the date of en-

son is bound by law to support his dependent mother, and in said state it can only be neces-sary to show that the mother supported her-self by manual labor, the fact being estab-lished, she is a dependent mother. In states where no such statute exists the

answer is Jot so easy, and each case must to some degree depend upon the circumstances surrounding it. If the mother had no adequate means of support except her own labor she was dependent on her son within the spirit of the statute, and the government becomes liable to pay her a pension, if by actual contribution or in any other way, the son had recognized his obligation to aid in the support of his mother. The words in any other way are broad enough to allow considerable latitude in determining the dependency of the matter, and doubtless it was the intention of congress to give to the de-partment the necessary latitude to determine the case on the broad and liberal policy that congress adopted with reference to the sub-ject. It would be manifestly unjust to allow until satisfactory evidence is produced the mother to receive a pension if she would not be depended on the son if living; and it where there is any reason in any case to is equally unjust to deprive the mother of support fraud or imposition." The collection that substantial aid which she would have re-

ceived if her son had lived.
Your third question is: "The soldier being a minor at date of culistment and up to the date of his death, will the dependence of his attempted by a Chinese official, in the name mother or father, and the legal obligation to aid in support of either of them be presumed from such minority and necessity for sup-

port."
The son being a minor, the father was en-Chinese immigration so pernicious as to de- titled to his services, or, if not living, the mother was entitled to his services. I think it consistent with the spirit of such a case to allow the dependant mother or

father, as the case may be, a pension.
"Your fourth question is: "Must actual con tributions after enlistment be proven, or may the recognition by the soldier of his obliga only to bribe a Chinese official in order to tions to aid in the support of his mother be reopen their infamous traffic in the teeth of shown alternatively by letters from soldier expressing his desire or intention to so con-tribute, to labor for her comfort and main-tenance when he returned, or assist otherwise in her support? In what 'other way' may such recognition of his obligations to aid in her support be shown?'

Actual contributions are not necessary The expression of a desire or an intention on the part of the soldier is sufficient, and even less than that will suffice, as for even less than that will suince, as for in-stance letters expressive of affection and in-terest in her welfare may be well considered as falling within the provisions of the law as otherwise recognizing his obligation to aid in her support.

cour sixth question : "A son contributing with wages to support his mother culists. He is wounded before sending wages (as a soldier) home. The mother had no adequate of support other than the ordinary proceeds of her own manual labor, either at the date of the son's enlistment, wounding, or death therefrom. He is discharged, comes home, is totally incapacitated from manual labors and requires regular aid and attend-ance, and is pensioned at \$50 per month for said disabilities, of which he soon dies. During the reception of his pension he and his mother subsist thereupon. In other words, he contributes to her support of his pension, granted him for his totally helpless, condi on from his wounds, at the date of his death Is this a proper contribution at date of his death, and is this mother entitled?"

I answer that the mother in that case, and all others of like character, will be entitled to a pension. As to question seven, "What are adequate means of support, as contemplated by the

statute? This must depend on the condition in life and all the circumstances surrounding the erson may not be for another. In every case should be sufficient to support the mother in that condition of life in which she has H. M. TELLER

Secretary of the Interior. The World's Exposition at New Orleans. Senator Vest and Congressmen Carlisle and Casey called with Commissioner General Morehead on the Austrian minister with the view of securing through the Austrian govornment the transfer of the late Vienna electrical exposition to the world's exposition at New Orleans next year. The Austrian minister evinced the greatest interest and promised to use his best endeavors. A visit to the department of state was also made, where it was learned that the foreign affairs of the world's exposition, which, u an act of congress, are in charge of this partment, are in a most satisfactory and enourging shape. The department has re-ceived a large number of letters from various foreign countries, evincing the utmost inter-est and desiring to make exhibits at the world's exposition at New Orleans next year.

The Tents Loaned to Veterans.

Unfavorable newspaper comment has been made upon the action of the secretary of war in bringing suit against certain societies of voterans for damage done to tents leaned by the war department for rounions. Secretary Lincoln, referring to the subject, yesterday said that the various special acts of congress authorizing such loans required the secretary of war to take bonds for the return in good order of tents so loaned; that the damage ascertained by the cost of repairs has been paid upon notification in all instances except in one case, viz: upon tents loaned for in one case, viz: upon tents loaned for a reunion held at Council Bluffs in the autumn of 1882. These tents were loaned

upon the bond of Col. J. H. Keatly. The dam Important Decision as to the Construc-tion of the Pension Laws by Secretary Teller.

The secretary of the interior has made it. brought.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of Surgeon General Hamilton-Sick and Wounded Seamen Cared

The annual report of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hespital service, shows that 40,195 sick and disabled seamen were cared for, at an expense of \$434,525. This includes subsistence, medical supplies, instruments and appliances, salaries, of officers

struments and appliances, salaries, of officers and employes, traveling expenses, &c.

The examination of pilots for color blindness no longer meets with opposition, but the surgeon general is of the opinion that the examination should extend to acuteness of vision and hearing as well. He renews his recommendations relative to the physical examination of all seauen preliminary to shipment, and the establishment of a sallors. shipment, and the establishment of a sailors

snug harbor for seamon permanently injured or disabled in line of duty.

In November, 1882, the ship Anna Camp, of Bath, Me., arrived in San Diego, Cal., with twelve cases of scurvy on board, but as there were extenuating circumstances there was no presecution. The report shows that no deaths from contagious diseases occurred on passenger vessels on route for this country. A few cases of smallpox appeared along the coast and on western rivers, but not so many

as in former years, owing to vaccination of crews by officers of the service.

United States marine hospitals at Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Key West, Louisville, Mobile, New York, Portland, Me.; San Francisco, St. Louis, Vineyard Haven, and Wilmington, N. C. have heep repaired at a cost of \$35.40. St. Louis, Vinoyard Haven, and Wilmington, St. Louis, Vinoyard Haven, and Wilmington, N. C., have been repaired at a cost of \$35,440. New hospitals are to be erected, or are in progress of erection, at Memphis, Cairo, Balti-more, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, and a hospital building was purchased at Port Townsend, Wash. At ports where no United States marine hospital buildings have yet been creeted, special arrangements for the care of sick and disabled seamen are made with the local hospitals of the towns.

by the local hospitals of the towns.

Dr. Hamilton says that experience has shown a national quarantine system to be a necessity. The precautions must vary at different ports, but must be greatest at the great commercial ports. He says that great aid was rendered by the Louisiana state board of health, and by the revenue cutter arrives. Shir land quarantine he made service. Ship island quarantine he considers a dangerous location, and says it has only been used because there was not time to es tablish another station. He refers to the opinions of prominent men in the profession favoring a national maritime quarantine. He does not favor government interference with municipal sanitation, but say that if the "epidemic fund" is continued, inexpensive yellow fever hospitals should be established at the principal gulf points. He summarizes his plan for preventing yellow fever epidem-

ics in six words, "municipal cleanliness, iso-lation, hospitals, national quarantine."

The following estimates are submitted by Surgeon General Hamilton for the proper buildings and running expenses of the pro-

posed United States quarantine stations: Gulf quarantine—Condemnation of site and creation of hospital, \$50,000; warshouse, \$5,000; wharf, \$10,000. South Atlantic quarantine—Sepelo station (Blackheard Island), \$25,000. Cape Charles quarantine—Site, building, and wharf, \$50,000. Running expenses—Ship Island, \$12,000; South Atlantic, \$10,000; Cape Charles, \$10,000. Total, \$32,000. Dr. Hamilton gives an account of his visit to Pensacoia and of the precautions taken there against the spread of the fever.

Circular as to Check Stamps

The following circular, respecting im printed check stamps presented for redemption subsequent to July 31, 1883, was issued by the commissioner of internal revenue yes

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL

of charge, the claims to be considered as with

drawn,

3. Cases will be laid aside until congress convenes, and, if an appropriation is made for the purpose, the stamps, if redeemed, will be cancelled and the blanks returned to their owners.

Claimants are requested to state which of the above methods they desire to have adopted, and to forward the necessary blanks to the internal revenue office as early as possible.

Stubs of checks will be cut off and returned to delige at the property of a request to the internal revenue office as early as possible. ats free of expense upon receipt of a request

Awards for Gallant Service.

The President has, through the secretary of tate, presented a gold watch and chain, valued at \$120, to William J. Newton, master of the British steamship Commander, in recognition of the humane assistance given by him to the steamship Niagara, of New York, while on fire at sea. July 12, 1883. He has also proon he at sea, July 12, 1993. He has also pre-sented a gold watch, valued at \$100, to Joseph Potter, master of the Haytien bark Lettia, for his humanity in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the schooner James Bliss, of Belfast, Me., at sea, April 16, 1883.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

The United States steamship Trenton left New-port for New York Wednesday. Chaplain W. O. Holway has been detached from the training ship New Hampshire and ordered to

The resignation of Cadet Samuel Morgan Bush tell, fourth class, United States Military academy as been accepted by the secretary of war. Licut. Commander George Talcott, on duty as executive officer of the Shenaudoah, has resigned from the navy, to go into business. His resigna-

rom the navy, to go into business. His resigna-ion was yesterday accepted, to take effect at once Ordnance Sergeant Peter R. Roche, U. S. A. (late partermaster sergeant 3d artillers), will proceed from St. Augustine, Plat. to Fort Stockton, Texas, and report to the commanding officer of that post

Private George Williams, company II, 20th infantry, now with his company at Fort Supply, indian territory, is transferred to company F, 3d infantry, and will be sent to the station of that company (Fort Missoula, Montana territory).

Maj. Issae Arnold, ordinance department, in addition to his duties as commanding officer San Antonio aremat, will perform those of chief ordinance officer of the department of Texas, and will report to the commanding general of that department for assignment accordingly.

Commodore Mayo reports to the navy department that the Taliapoosa left the Norfolk may yard for Annapolis Wednesday afternoon. He also reports that he sent the tug Snowdrop to assist the local engines at the five of the reight house of the Norfolk and Western Railroad company.

of the Norfolk and Western Hailroad company.
Ordnanco Sergeant Matthew Duggan, U. S. A.,
will be relieved from duty at Fort Stockton,
Texas, and proceed to fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.,
and refleve Ordnance Sergeant James Coleman, U.
S. A., reporting upon his arrival by letter to the
commanding general department of the east,
Ordnance Sergeant Coleman, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Little Rock barracks, Ark,
and report to the commanding officer of that post
for duty. The following changes in the stations and duties

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers are ordered: Capt. Edward Maguire, now on leave of absence, will refleve Maj. Milton B. Adams of his duties in connection with the works of river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie, and will also relieve Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert of the charge of the construction of Foris Portar and Niagara, New York, and of the improvement of the Niagara river and the harbor of Buffalo, New York, taking station at Buffalo. Maj. Adams, on being relieved by Capt. Maguire, will relieve Capt. Thomas H. Handbury of the works of river improvement now under his charge, taking station at Little Rock. Ark. Capt. Handbury, on being relieved by Maj. Adams, will proceed to Chicago. Hilmois, and report in person to the commanding general division of the Missouri for duty as engineer officer of that division. Capt. John C. Mailery will be relieved from duty with the battallon of engineers, Willet's Point, New York, by the commanding officer of the battallon on receipt of this order, and will report by letter to the secretary of the treasury for duty as engineer of the first and second light house districts, relieving Maj. Charles W. Raymond, and taking station at lloston, Mass. Capt. Phillip M. Prices will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Charles F. Powell by the last named officer on receipt of this order, and will proceed to Willet's Point, New York, and report in person to the commanding officer battalion of engineers for duty with the battalion.

MORE ABOUT FINANCES.

Annual Report of Fifth Auditor Alexander-Some Interesting Exhibits.

Mr. D. S. Alexander, fifth auditor of the treasury, has submitted his report for the fiscal year ending June 30. The accounts of ministers and other officials in the diplomatic service so far as they have been presented for settlement show \$291,304.77 paid for salaries of ministers and charge d'affaires, \$30,703.83 for salaries of secretaries, interpreters, and clorks of legations, \$49,469.96 for contingent expenses, and \$1,692.83 for loss by exchange, aggregating \$384,072.19. Passport fees were

aggregating \$384,072.19. Passport fees were collected amounting to \$3,516.17.

In the amount given for consular salaries are included the salaries of consular officers not children of the consular officers not citizens of the United States, aggregating \$953.72, covered by a separate appropriation and also the salaries of consular officers for instructions, transit, and while awaiting exequatur, amounting to \$11,920.46. The ceipts from consular fees have increased by year from \$624,265,00 in the fiscal year 1877 to \$826,545.76 in 1880, and to \$843,063.36 in 1881. The last report gave the fees for 1882 at \$880,840.55, but several accounts then unadjusted have increased this to \$917,331.30. For the fiscal year just closed the fees adjusted aggregate \$914,839.74. This amount will be increase by a few returns not yet re-ceived, so that the receipts for 1883 will equal if not slightly exceed those for 1882. It is observed that the total consular charges on American shipping amount to \$135,499.96, as against \$120,996.18 reported

last year.

During the year, 1,042 scamen were re lieved at an average cost of about \$25 each and 384 sent to the United States on certifi cates payable at the treasury, at an additional cost of \$14 each. Last year 1,380 were

relieved at a cost of \$22.50 each, and 704 sent home at \$12.50 each.

Of those to whom relief was granted, 491 or nearly one-half, had suffered shipwreck.
This class of seamen become the special wards of the government, and ample provision is made for their care, without regard to nationality or to their character as American seamen. It is gratifying to know that the greater part of the relief afforded this year work to that the discount of the seamen.

went to that unfortunate class.

During the year collectors of internal revenue collected and deposited \$137.622,-842.55. This was exclusive of \$7,034,804.61 derived from the sale of adhesive stamps, and \$55.073 to from other contents.

\$53,978.42 from other sources.

The cost of the bureau of printing and engraving is shown to have been \$443,364.74 An adjustment of the accounts of ninetythree stamp agents shows a deposit of \$4,473,-806.53. Seven hundred and seventy-eight claims for the redemption of stamps, amounting to \$33,538.92 were settled during the year. m which \$671.34 were discounted, leaving \$32,867,58 actually paid.

WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

The Letter a Russian Nihilist Wrote to the Czar from Prison.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of a recent date says that the new nihilist journal, The Messenger of the Will of the People, contains a letter from the nihilist prisoner, Netchaleff, to the czar. The original letter was written in blood. It says

Sin: On taking charge of the fortress the new commandant, Ganetsky, addressed his subordinate officers in the ravelin on the event of March 13. The character of the speech and also the fact that it was made in the hall far from my cell showed to me that it was intended for my ears. And, indeed, I heard overy word of it. But his intimidation did not reach its sim. The indirect threaten-ing of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten me. It showed me only that under the influence of the late events, even the highest representatives of the administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. I would not mind the trick of his excellency if, for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate my ot, which has already exhausted my en

The Alexis ravelin is a secret prison. No mander, Baron Meidel, used to restrain, to a certain degree, the thiovish Warden Philimonoff. While faifilling his hard duty, he Theasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. Nov. 15.—By circular No. 267, issued July 10, 1883, the public were informed that stamps imprinted on checks presented to this office for redemption subsequent to July 31, 1883, would not be canceled after redemption, and the checks returned to their owners. This action was rendered necessary by the lack of an appropriation to cover the expense of cancellation.

Since July 31 over 2,000 packages of stamps have been received, and in many cases claimants state that they were unaware or the limitation, and presented their stamps with the expectation that they were unaware or the limitation, and presented their stamps with the expectation that they would be cancelled after redemption and the checks returned to them.

The cases on hand will be treated in either of the following methods, viz:

1. Claims will be acted on as soon as reached, and if allowed stamps will be destroyed.

2. Stamps will be returned to complainants free of charge, the claims to be considered as with closed, on the pretense that I might there get his letters read to him in bed, and then drives out my window was clean, and through it I could my window was clean, and through it could see part of the sky. It is necessary to experience the horrors of a long solitary confinement in order to understand what relief a prisoner gets from the sight of passing cloud and shining stars. Ganetsky passing cloud and sanning stars. Canolossy closed that pane. The two commandants, six of the chiefs of gendarmes; and even the chief of the supreme commission, Gen. Melikoff, while visiting me saw the clean pane, and did not think the state was in danger on account of it. [Here the letter was illegible. Ten years already I have suffered here. The further aggravation of my lot cannot proceed from any political consideration, but only from the cruelty of the man to whom you have intrusted the fortress. Gen. Mezentself have intrusted the fortress. Gen. Mezentself was my personal enemy. For two years he kept me in heavy chains, and yet did not shut me out of sight of the sky. I had another enemy, Gen. Potapoff. He insulted me in words, and I slapped his face. Of course he hated me, and yet he did not take revenge. He know that to take avenue area when knew that to take revenge upon a man who is bound arms and legs would be an action fit only for a wild beast, and Gen. Potapoff was a man anyhow. Gauetsky enjoys the sight of suffering prisoners. Perhaps he expects to bring me into a state of despair in order to see tears and the passion of helpless madness, and to listen to insane shouts of rage from me like those I hear from a neighboring cell, where a omrade at the end of a long confinement has comrade at the end of a long confinent has become a lunatic. Oh, no; I will not treat Ganetsky to such a pleasure. I hope he will preserve even a hundredth part of the calm and self-control I possess when he shall be carried to a scaffold.

In 1875 the government requested me to express my views on the state of affairs in Russia. In my memorial sent to your late father I explained that the time of absolute power was gone; that the unlimited mon-archy was undermined, and that a liberal archy was undermined, and that a liberal constitution might yet save Russia from the horrors of revolution. I insisted upon the need of liberal institutions which, and which only, could stop the series of daring attempts. I said then that in a few years even a constitution would be too late. Subsequent events have justified my views. The reaction which set in after the catastrophe of March 13 was a matter of course. It was in the nature of things. But, being carried too far, even the reaction will bring about quite unexpected results. I do not expect any relief from the new administration. I shall not be surprised new administration. I shall not be surprised if my lot becomes still harder on account of the present letter. Louis XVI realized the horrors to which the prisoners of the Bastile were subjected only when he became himself a political prisoner.

SERGE NETCHAIEFF.

I write this letter with my nail in my In December, 1882, Netchaieff was tortured the warden, and soon after was found

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

Among the President's callers yesterday were the secretary of state, Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, and the paymaster general. The treasury department yesterday purchased \$15,600 ounces of line silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans minus.

The treasury department has decided that the word "ton," wherever used in the sariff sets, should be construed to be the ion avoirdupois—that is, 2,240 pounds.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday rere \$104,256, and from customs \$320,665, and the ational bank notes received for redemption mounted to \$334,000.

Col. N. F. Colby, of the punsion office, has been transferred to New York as supervising special examiner of the district embracing Vermout, part of New York, and part of Massachusetts.

A committee of the Asbury (colored) M. E. church, headed by their pastor, Rev. Mr. Carroll, called upon the Fresident yearerday and tendered him an invitation to one of their colebrations. Up to the close of business yesterday the fullow-ing amounts of United States bonds had been re-ceived at the treasury department for redome-tion: 121st call, \$27,709,559; 122d call, 119,690, and 123d call, \$347,850,

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE salary of the mayor of New York to

THE exar is arming his troops with American repeating rifles. MR. RODINSON gained in Chicopee, Mass.,

his home, 278 votes. Gen. Butler lost at Lowell, A winow in Vicksburg, Miss., has received

was a member. THE Mormons have raised a general contribution of \$2 a head to contest the constitution-

\$12,000 from different orders of which her husband

ality of the Edmunds act, THE Aroostook (Me.) farmers can only get

\$1 per barrel for their potatoes, and are holding them for higher prices, MR. SPURGEON, the famous London Baptist preacher, is said to look like a village blacksmith

with his "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes on. A TRAVELER who made a tour of Kansas says that the only thing conspicuous about that state is the youthfulness of the railway couductors.

A LADY at Hingham, Mass., sent the republican committee \$20 to hire carriages to take aged and infirm republicans to the polls of GEN. WASHINGTON and Gen. Sherman, by

a curious historical colneidence, issued their fare-well orders to the army on the same day a contury apart-Nov. 1, 1783-1883. MRS. COLTON, the widow of Gen. Colton has sued Stanford, Crocker, and others, of Cali fornia, to recover \$5,000,000. The case was opened

at Santa Rosa on Tuesday. HARRIET Ross is still navigating Lake Eric. She belonged to the victorious fleet of Commodore Perry in 1812 and the only original

portion left of her is her keel.

papers.

THE Rockford Register, telling of the suitide of a rash young man, says: "At the age of 22, young, handsome, and talented, he was overtaken by the bitter pill of adversity." WE are pleased to note that, notwithstand-

ing the lurid shricks of that venal Philadelphia editor, Casabianes Hatton continues to stand on the burning deck .- Chicago News, BEN BUTLER'S thanksgiving proclamation ends like the prayer of the devout farmer who

ecognizes in the fatal prevalence of hog cholera he hand of an allwise Providence. THE meanest father on record has been discovered at Atlantic City, N. J. He had his

daughter's nont teeth pulled out to discourage the attentions of an obnoxious young man. MARTIN LUTHER'S memory is not to be lightly esteemed. A Louisville saloon keeper bloked his bar tender out doors for having torn the head from a cut of Luther in one of the local

Col. James Houston, maker and loser of fortunes in California, explains the secret of fortune making in this line-"To meet a public want and meet it well." Emerson never said 'more in so few words.

THE democrats actually thought they were going to give the republicans a close race in Minnesota, but they carried just nine counties out of seventy-five. In some townships out that way the democratic state ticket did not get a vote.

CREMATION is now compulsory in Portugal, though, as a concession to popular prejudice, the dead may be temporarily committed to the earth, but at the end of five years all bodies so buried will be exhumed and reduced to ashes. An English syndicate, headed by Sir John Kaye, have lately bought 20,000 acres of bottom

California, where alfalfa fields are made to produce fine crops of hay twice a year. It will cost \$500,000 to reclaim it. "THE Babe of the Alamo" was a little girl who crouched, with her mother, in the corner of a house in San Antonio at the time of the massacre.

The daughter died a few years ago, and the other day the mother, Mrs. Hanning, died at age. She was the last witness of the dreadfu tragedy. WITHIN three years the exports of grain from New Zealand have doubled; and, though the area under cultivation is not yet large enough to cut any considerable figure in the world's food

supply, it is worth while to notice the fact that a railway now being built will open up a grain telt of over 14,000,000 acres. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE sustains nature entirely on milk and old port wine, of which he drinks two or three glasses every day, varied with

soup and a little bread and butter sometimes. In middie life he smoked, but has given up tobacco for many years. He rises at 11 o'clock, having had for some hours and retires at 9. He goes about it the old fash oned sedan chair. THE Romans under the republic were pro hibitionists after a fashion. Men of honorable family were forbidden by law to drink wine be-

fore the age of 30, or to drink to excess; while for somen of any condition, free or slave, to touch wine, except on solemn occasion, as a sacrifice, was an offense visited by severe penalties. But the law, as affecting women, was in time so far modified that they were permitted to drink wine made from boiled must or raisius. EDWARD BORKE, who is now dying of tubercular meningitis in Bellevuo hospital, New

York, has been an assistant at the morgue, in that city, for more than thirteen years. have handled more dead bodies than any other man in the world. The number of corpses which are taken into the morgue annually approximate 5.000, and Borke handled every one entering or leaving it while he was on dutyhis connection with the hospital he has moved at least 50,000 dead bodies. OWING to the sudden collapse of the Egyp-

tion war at Tel-el-Keber, the English covernm had no use for the mules it bought in the United States, and a considerable number of them were sold in London at prices ranging from \$40 to \$80. The testimony of the purchasers is strongly in favor of the mules, and it would not be strange if a demand sprung up in England for the hardy hybrids. The English people need not, however, expect to get any more good mules at the prices of the government sale in London. In England, as in America, competent light

weight jockeys are very rare, the difficulty being to find a boy of light weight who can handle a horse. The result is that when one is found the profession of lockey is quite a bonanza to the pos-sessor of the requisite qualifications. It is said that Martin, the champion light weight of England, (\$25,000) as his earnings. Martin is between 15 and 16 years of age, goes to school regularly, and is, therefore, not strictly a professional jockey as yet,

A CURIOUS story comes from Brentford, England. A servant of Dr. Terry was sent out to carry a message. She was short-sighted, and fail-ing to return it was feared she had fallen into the canal. It was dragged, but without success. Several days later an old barge woman suggested that a loaf of bread in which some quicksilver had been placed should be floated on the water. This was done and the loaf became stationary at a certain point. The dragging was resumed at this point and the body found. The superstition is said to be centuries old, but no one had seen it tried there for many a year.

A GAME of poker played somelyears age between Gen. Schenck and a Mr. De Graff, of Dayton, is thus described; My informant saw Schenck's hand all the way through. He drew an see and deuce of spades, paid his ante, saw it raised, and bet \$10. De Graff raised it to a \$100. "Gambling, are you?" said Schenck. "I'll bet you \$500," continuing to draw. He drew a flush or handful of spades. De Graff bet \$500 more. Schenck raised it again \$500. "I'll take your money," said De Graff, showing three jacks. "Some day or other you may," said Schenck, presenting his flush, "but not till you can play this gume.

BILL NYE is about to start east on a lecturing tour, accompanied by Will L. Visscher, another western poet-kumorist of great merit. It is understood that they will double-team it for awhite Nye is entirely new at this sort of business, but Visscher is an old hand at it, having served succossfully upon the dramatic stage and lecture platform for a number of seasons. Visscher's lecture will be a potpourri of pathos, sentiment wisdom, and humor, with lots of dialect stories thrown in, story telling being his happiest forte Nye will hold strictly to his well known style of solemnly exaggerated humor, the title of i It is said that his long iliness and litigation consequent upon his withdrawal from the Laramie paper have comblued to impoverish Nye; a couple of years ago he was considered a very well-to-do man,